

THE EVENING STAR

Peace Plenipotentiaries to Meet at Portsmouth, N. H.

ARRANGING DETAILS ENVOYS TO BE TAKEN TO OYSTER BAY.

After Calling on the President They Will Be Conveyed in Naval Vessels to Portsmouth.

Assistant Secretary Peirce today announced that the plenipotentiaries of Russia and Japan appointed to agree on terms of peace had agreed upon Portsmouth, N. H., as the meeting place for the sessions of the peace conference to be held outside of Washington. Assistant Secretary Peirce has been specially commissioned by the President to make all arrangements for the meeting at Portsmouth and is preparing to leave for that place to confer with the commandant of the navy yard. The plenipotentiaries will assemble at New York early in August and be taken to Oyster Bay on two protected cruisers of the Cleveland type to pay their respects to the President and be formally presented by him to each other.

Orders have been issued for the Mayflower to join the Dolphin at Oyster Bay early in August to receive the plenipotentiaries. With the envoys aboard the two vessels, under the escort of a small cruiser, will proceed to Portsmouth.

Mr. Peirce's Trip.
While the sessions will be held in a navy yard building, the plenipotentiaries and their staffs will live in nearby hotels. Assistant Secretary Peirce is going to Portsmouth to inspect the navy yard buildings to ascertain what will be required to fit up the building in which the meeting will be held. It is stated that a large building has just been erected to be used by the equipment branch of the service, which has large and commodious rooms that will amply accommodate all the needs of the envoys. Mr. Peirce will also visit the hotels and make arrangements for the accommodation of the envoys.

The plenipotentiaries of both countries assembled to the holding of the conferences at Portsmouth, N. H., which, besides having the advantage of being a cool and comfortable place for this season of the year, has the advantage of offering a building on government soil, which is regarded as an important consideration. This government, it is stated, did not in the least object to the selection. Portsmouth was proposed because of the advantages it possessed, and the selection was mutually acceptable to the plenipotentiaries of both countries.

Unlikely to Come Here.
While it is said that it will rest wholly with the pleasure of the plenipotentiaries as to whether they desire to formally meet in Washington before entering upon the negotiations for peace, it is said to be more likely that the first formal meeting will be held at Portsmouth, as it would entail much inconvenience to come to Washington after the plenipotentiaries have been to Oyster Bay. It would be much more pleasant to go direct from Oyster Bay to Portsmouth and begin the work there than to make a visit to the capital for such a purpose.

The Place of Meeting.
The navy yard at Portsmouth is located on an island in the middle of the bay. A bridge connects the island with Kittery, Maine, on one side, while the only communication between the island and Portsmouth is by boat. Thus, the yard is practically isolated.

The building in which the sessions are to be held is a three-story brick and steel structure, which cost \$125,000. It is 200 feet long by 80 feet wide and was completed in May last. It is located near the center of the yard. It was designed for a general building, and the rooms for the accommodation of the plenipotentiaries are on the second floor.

Mr. Takahira, the Japanese minister, will be an early visitor at Oyster Bay to discuss the arrangements for the conference. Expecting that some plan in New England would certainly be selected, J. P. Bowen, Japanese minister in Washington, has been in the city since the summer headquarters of his embassy.

Negotiations for Armistice.
Negotiations for an armistice are not expected to be concluded until the plenipotentiaries meet. It is pointed out that the beginning of the rainy season in the war zone removes the necessity for the immediate signing of an armistice.

Little doubt is felt, however, that this will be the first subject discussed by the plenipotentiaries. It is believed that the act will be the signing of a protocol, providing for the cessation of hostilities for a limited period.

China's Request.
China's request to be represented in the Washington peace conference on the ground that she is vitally interested in its proceedings has been received by the President and informally transmitted to the plenipotentiaries. Whether the President has received the formal replies is not stated, but it is understood that while Russia is inclined to favor the suggestion, Japan will not consent to it. Japan has already made public her assurance that Manchuria is to be restored to China. That is one of the principles for which she says she has been fighting. Japan regards herself as fully capable of executing that promise without the assistance of China, and in view of China's inability before the war to cope with Russia in Manchuria, the Japanese government is unable to see what possible service a Chinese representative would be in the Washington conference. Moreover, Japan has all along taken the position that peace negotiations were begun in the Pacific, and that the peace conference should be conducted directly with Russia. It is altogether unlikely that the Washington government will press the claim of China and the official view here falls to sympathetic with the idea.

Building Easily Made Ready.
PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 10.—Rear Admiral Mead, who is in command of the navy yard, said that having had no information that the peace conferences would be held at the navy yard, he could not at this time tell what arrangements would be made for their accommodation.

The new general building just completed, is the largest and most imposing of any in the yard, being four stories in height and of ample dimensions. It is of brick and brownstone and at present is unoccupied. Rear Admiral Mead said that it could be readily furnished for the needs of the conference.

The location of the navy yard is one of the advantages of a northern summer resort. It occupies an island in the Piscataqua river, and in the eastern part of the river commands the wide mouth of the river, which is the boundary between Maine and New Hampshire, and forms Portsmouth harbor. The shore is picturesque, dotted here and there with cottages and farm houses, while a number of hotels on the Maine shore and the New Hampshire shore are easily accessible.

THE MOROCCAN ISSUE

Agreement Between France and Germany Public.

IN THREE DOCUMENTS NOT REGARDED AT BERLIN AS DIPLOMATIC SUCCESS.

However, It is Accepted as a Triumph for Kaiser and Prince Von Buelow.

BERLIN, July 10.—The agreement between France and Germany on the subject of Morocco, which will be made public in both Paris and Berlin today, cannot but be regarded here as a diplomatic success of the first importance over both Great Britain and France, although it is expressed in terms of great moderation, the agreement being referred to as "an accord based on a full appreciation and recognition of each government's rights and aims." Yet officially the issue is regarded as a triumph for Emperor William and Prince von Buelow that will strengthen Germany's diplomatic position everywhere on the continent.

The attitude of the American government toward the Moroccan controversy was altogether satisfactory to Germany. Precisely what part President Roosevelt took in forwarding the settlement is not made public in Berlin, but it is appreciated that the influence he exerted at Paris and London contributed toward the settlement.

The Documents.
The documents covering the Franco-German Moroccan agreement are three in number and they are all dated July 8. The first Premier Rouvier wrote to Prince von Radolin, the German ambassador at Paris, saying that the French government, through the discussions that had taken place between the representatives of both countries in Paris and Berlin, had reached the conviction that as the conference proposed by the Sultan of Morocco was directed toward the aim of opposing the interests of France in Morocco, nor to her defined rights, nor in opposition to her treaties or engagements, France gave her assent to the conference with these fundamental principles. The sovereignty and independence of the Sultan of Morocco, the usual economic freedom, the necessity for police and financial reforms and the introduction for a short period on the basis of an international agreement and the acknowledgment of the fact that France had special interests in having order rule in Morocco, which was the frontier between Algeria and Morocco and the resulting neighboring relations.

Prince von Radolin replied that his government had received with much interest the representations that the proposed conference would not follow aims in opposition to French interests, continuing to the end of the note in the precise language used by M. Rouvier.

The third document is a joint declaration signed by Rouvier and Prince von Radolin, in which the two governments agreed to recall their legations at Tangier as soon as the conference met at Fez, and to jointly to be held before the international conference, in accordance with the principles set forth in the letters exchanged between M. Rouvier and Prince von Radolin.

EFFORT TO LOWER RECORD.

Santa Fe Train in a Fast Run to Chicago.
KINGMAN, Ariz., July 10.—The Atchafalaya, Topeka and Santa Fe special train, which is carrying Walter Scott from Los Angeles to Chicago, in an attempt to lower the record, arrived here thirty-two minutes behind time.

The train left Los Angeles at 1 p. m. Sunday and is scheduled to reach Chicago at 3 p. m. Tuesday. It was due at Kingman at 8:13 last night and arrived at 8:45.

MEDICAL MEN MEET.

Five Days' Convention Opened at Portland, Ore.
PORTLAND, Ore., July 10.—The American Medical Association commenced a five days' convention in Portland today. Delegates from all parts of the United States to the number of several hundred were present, and speakers of national prominence in the medical world are on the program for speeches or conducting clinics.

The American Medical Editors' Association, an auxiliary to the American Medical Association, also began its annual sessions today. Addresses will be made by prominent editors and physicians at the opening session. W. W. Stewart of Maine will deliver an address on "The Medical Editor and President Charles H. Kayes will make his annual address. The convention will continue through Thursday.

TRYING TO RAISE SUBMARINE.

Authorities Expect That the Entombed Men Will Die.
PARIS, July 10.—Dispatches reaching the ministry of marine show that the authorities at Bizerta, Tunis, continue their tedious efforts to raise the submarine boat Farfadet after the expectation of taking out the corpses of the imprisoned crew. Cables were again passed under the boat today, but the rescuers were unable to bring her to the surface.

A large floating dock is now over the sunken boat, and it is hoped that this will permit of raising the submarine today. The futile efforts to rescue the imprisoned men shook up the boat, loosening the cap and admitting water to enter the interior of the boat for the admission of air, and also served to admit water in other ways. One of the last messages from the interior of the boat was:

"Hurry, water gaining."
Since then complete silence prevailed within the doomed vessel bringing no response. Therefore, it is believed those who escaped being smothered were drowned.

ROBBERS FOILED.

Attempt in Chicago to Rob United States Express Wagon.
LAPORTE, Ind., July 10.—An unsuccessful attempt to rob the United States Express Company's transfer wagon between the Lake Shore and Lake Erie stations was made today by two highwaymen. Guard Clarence Angerman was knocked partially senseless and the money box, said to have contained several thousand dollars, was pulled from the wagon by the men.

Before it could be broken open Angerman recovered and fired on the robbers, who fled as the driver of the wagon came to Angerman's assistance. This is the second attempt to rob the transfer wagon.



THE NEW MERGLANSTONCOTTON MACHINE.

RECEIVER APPOINTED

JUDGE SPENCER NAMED ON REQUEST OF SECRETARY OF STATE.
ST. LOUIS, July 10.—On the request of Secretary of State Swager of Missouri, Judge McElhinney of the St. Louis circuit court today appointed former Judge Seldon P. Spencer receiver for the People's United States Bank, against which a fraud order has been issued by the federal postal authorities.

Judge Spencer immediately qualified, furnishing a \$250,000 bond, and at once proceeded to the headquarters of the concern, where he took charge.

The People's United States Bank was organized by Edward G. Lewis of St. Louis in 1904, and has a capital stock of \$2,500,000. The banking business was conducted along the lines of the People's United States Bank, the greater part of the subscriptions for stock and the deposits being solicited and received by mail.

Secretary of State Swager made the following statement today in regard to the bank's assets:

"The People's United States Bank has various sums on deposit with banks in different cities of the United States, the total amount of cash being about \$1,500,000. It has also \$75,000 in government bonds. There are also securities of the University Heights property and of the Lewis Publishing Company, amounting to \$900,000."

WRITTEN OUT WITH CARE.

Signature of the New Secretary of the Navy.
The signature of Mr. Charles J. Bonaparte, the new Secretary of the Navy, is the subject of much speculation in the reform bureau of the department. Nothing like it has been seen for at least four generations of Secretaries, and the speculation is as to how long it will last in its present entirety. It is large, distinct, carefully rounded and every letter is made with care. It is distinctly handsome and Secretary Bonaparte writes it with much care, spelling the "Charles" out and finishing with a little flourish and a carefully added period.

Secretary Long's signature used to look like a rapid dash down hill. Secretary Moody's was an incoherent assemblage of vertical and inclined lines, and Secretary Morton's bold running hand showed a tendency to stretch out into a straight line before he finished his incumbency.

Secretary Bonaparte has calmly ignored suggestions that "C. J." would be just as binding and would be less laborious and devotes the time while the signature is being formed to learning the why and wherefore of the paper before him, so that the time is by no means lost and the temptation to Secretary Bonaparte to sign "Bonaparte" is resisted.

MR. BONAPARTE'S LETTERS.

Many Requests Received for Gifts or Loans.
A letter received by Secretary Bonaparte recently was addressed "Mr. Napoleon, Secretary of War."

Secretary Bonaparte is in frequent receipt of letters offering him the privilege of acting as benefactor of persons who could use some "long green" to meet an urgent want. One characteristic of the letters is that the writers seem to regard the words "loan" and "gifts" as synonymous, and have no preference of one over the other. As these requests and those he receives at Baltimore would exhaust much greater resources than those of Secretary Bonaparte, he is compelled to make a uniform answer, conveying the preference of one over the other. As these requests and those he receives at Baltimore would exhaust much greater resources than those of Secretary Bonaparte, he is compelled to make a uniform answer, conveying the preference of one over the other. As these requests and those he receives at Baltimore would exhaust much greater resources than those of Secretary Bonaparte, he is compelled to make a uniform answer, conveying the preference of one over the other.

To Inspect Public Buildings.

W. W. Ludlow, chief clerk of the Treasury Department, has gone to Rochester, Elmira and other cities in New York on an inspection tour of public buildings. He will remain about a week. As chief clerk of the department, he is also custodian of all public buildings.

Stricken With Yellow Fever.

The Panama canal commission received word from Governor Magoon at Panama that Miss Margaret Gillick, a stenographer in the employ of the commission at Colon, was taken sick with yellow fever July 2. Miss Gillick went to the isthmus last November from her home at 39 Summit street, East Orange, N. J.

SUFFER FROM THE HEAT

YORK UP TO NOON.
NEW YORK, July 10.—Although heat and humidity were tempered today by a grateful breeze which swept over the city from the rivers, the official thermometer at noon had passed the record of yesterday, and there was much suffering throughout the city.

Up to noon six deaths, directly due to the intense heat, had been reported in the borough of Manhattan, and all victims were children under three years of age. Many persons overcome by the heat were taken to hospitals during the day.

The heat which caused so much suffering yesterday held through the night, and early today the mercury began to rise steadily. Yesterday's record of 87 degrees was passed soon after noon, when instruments at the government weather bureau recorded 88.

SALOONS ARE WRECKED

\$100,000 DAMAGE DONE BY KANSAS TEMPERANCE REFORMERS.
IOLA, Kan., July 10.—Three saloons in West street, in the heart of the business section of Iola, were wrecked by dynamite today. Much damage was done to other property in the vicinity. The loss is estimated at \$100,000. The dynamite was exploded, apparently, by some temperance reformer.

No arrests have been made. There were two distinct explosions, which, besides demolishing the saloons, damaged the Palace shoe store, the drug stores of Campbell & Burrell and of Cowan & Ausherman. Dozens of plate glass windows in the business section were broken. The explosions were heard nine miles distant.

The mayor has offered a reward and has called a special meeting of the city council to consider the situation.

There has been much agitation in Iola recently to secure the saloons, which have run openly in violation of the prohibition law, and Gov. Hoch had been appealed to aid in closing the places.

FLINT GLASS WORKERS' MEET.

Formal Action to Be Taken for Co-Operative Factories.
MARTIN'S FERRY, Ohio, July 10.—The annual convention of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union, which opened here today with a large attendance of delegates, promises to be one of the most important conventions ever held by the organization.

Formal action will now be taken on a proposition to build co-operative factories in various sections of the country and the effect of the installation of machinery in many factories will receive serious consideration. This question will likely cause a fight, for the reason that the union is strongly in favor of leaving a new wage rate on the machine product, to equalize it with hand-made ware.

The Sunday Star

Leads in Circulation.
The Sunday Star has a much larger bona fide paid circulation in the District of Columbia than any other Sunday paper, and it is believed, more than double the circulation of one of its Sunday contemporaries.

The Sunday Star yesterday printed and circulated 29,574 complete copies.

City circulation..... 24,600
Outside of Washington..... 4,974
Total..... 29,574

The Sunday Star is the only Sunday paper that gives to advertisers and the public its circulation figures, the measure of publicity for which the advertiser pays.

BUILDING THE CANAL

PRESIDENT IS STILL DEBATING OVER PANAMA PROJECT.
Special Dispatch to The Star.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 10.—The President is still debating the project of transferring the control of the construction of the Panama canal from the hands of Mr. Taft to those of Mr. Root. The canal's construction should logically come under the jurisdiction of the State Department, but Mr. Root's judgment of the advisability of making the change will first be asked before a final decision is reached.

Although unable to be in Washington this summer Mr. Root will exercise supervision over State Department affairs from his law office in New York city. It was expected that Theodore P. Shonts, chairman of the Panama canal commission, and J. F. Stevens, the canal's chief engineer, would call on the President at Sagamore Hill today to discuss some of the fresh problems that had arisen in connection with the new regime to be installed under Mr. Stevens on the isthmus, but their visit has been of necessity postponed for a day or two.

FOR WORK ON THE CANAL.

Men to Be Imported From Japan, China and Italy.
In order to try the capacity for work of the Italians, Chinese and Japanese, and also the contract method of securing and handling laborers, the Panama canal commission has decided to import 2,000 men of each nationality for a 500-day contract, subject to renewal. Proposals for furnishing these laborers will be issued in the near future. It is the object of the commission to reduce the amount of this sort of labor to the minimum by the introduction of modern machinery, but it will be necessary, even then, to secure several thousand additional laborers or workmen.

The number of 2,000 was chosen because that is the amount which can be imported by one ship at a time. The laborers, who will be furnished by labor contractors, will have to be delivered on or before the 1st of December of this year. The government will furnish free hospitals and medical attendance, unfurnished quarters, fuel for cooking and water. Under a recent decision of the Attorney General, laborers will work eight hours a day.

This class of laborers going to the isthmus will not be entitled to enter the United States, according to an act of the last Congress, which made the immigration laws of the United States applicable to persons coming from the canal zone to a port of the United States.

All legal questions involved and precautions to be taken to obviate injustice and hardship to laborers hired by contractors are subjects now under consideration by the legal advisers of the commission.

TERRIFIC HEAT IN ITALY.

Trade Reported Paralyzed, Schools Closed and People Leaving Cities.
NEW YORK, July 10.—Telegrams from prefects of provinces to the Italian minister of the interior at Rome announce a great number of fatalities.

The record-breaking heat is paralyzing all branches of trade. The schools are all closed, and 200,000 persons left the city for cool summer resorts.

During the twenty-four hours ending at midnight there were four deaths from the excessive heat in this city, while a large number of prostrations are reported.

DISTRICT MAN'S BODY FOUND.

Held at Norfolk Pending Arrival of Family.
Special Dispatch to The Star.

NORFOLK, Va., July 10.—The body of William Smith, aged fifty-five, of Washington, D. C., drowned in this harbor Saturday from the Washington fishing schooner Ad Ad Ballinger, has been recovered and is now being held here pending the arrival of Washington relatives of the deceased.

DECLARED INCORRECT

Renegade Battleship Did Not Leave Kustenji.

CONFLICTING STORIES

MUTINEERS OPENED SEACOCKS AND FLOODED HOLD.

Kniaz Potemkin Reported Now Lying on the Bottom of the Roumanian Harbor.

KUSTENJI, Roumania, July 10.—The announcement that the battleship Kniaz Potemkin sailed with Rear Admiral Kruger's squadron yesterday evening turns out to be incorrect. Before leaving the Kniaz Potemkin the mutineers opened the seacocks and flooded her hold.

She is now lying at the bottom, but it is expected will be refloated in time to leave for Sevastopol July 12.

Negotiations Under Way.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 10.—Negotiations between Russia and Roumania on the question of the surrender of the crew of the Kniaz Potemkin are in progress. Foreign Minister Lamsdorff and M. Rosetti-Solescu, the Roumanian minister here, held a conference today on the subject, but no decision was arrived at. Russia is disposed to insist on the surrender of the mutineers, but as political prisoners to which Roumania would object, but as criminals guilty of murder and theft.

There were several hundred thousand roubles on the battleship, which the crew divided when they left the ship. The Roumanian government is somewhat embarrassed by the fact that it promised the mutineers if they surrendered that they would be treated as deserters.

Rear Admiral Pissarski reports to the admiralty that the engine room of the Kniaz Potemkin is full of water, and it is presumed that the mutineers turned on the sea cocks before leaving.

AN INTERESTING YOUTH.

Head of the Mutineers Distributed Roubles to Crew.
Special Telegram to The Star.

VIENNA, July 10.—The correspondent of the Frie Presse at Kustenji, describes Mastuschenko, the leader of the mutineers on the Kniaz Potemkin as an interesting youth, and says he is deeply depressed at the failure. He distributed 65,000 roubles from the military chest of the Kniaz Potemkin among the crew.

The Russian consul at Kustenji says there were 700,000 roubles aboard, which was handed over to the Russian revolutionary committee.

OPPOSES CLASS REPRESENTATION

President of Zemstvo Congress Quoted in Interview.
ST. PETERSBURG, July 10.—Prince Troubetskoi, the president of the zemstvo congress of Moscow, is quoted in an interview today as strongly opposing the principle of class representation in the coming national assembly. He declares that only universal suffrage, whether direct or indirect, will satisfy the mass of the people as well as the leaders of the reform movement.

"The imperial duma," he added, "must be independent of the council of the empire. The former must deal directly with the crown. It must be deliberative at first and it will develop into a true legislative body. Freedom to attend meetings is indispensable. Without them any reform is a dead letter."

The recommendation of the governor of Irkutsk that general amnesty be granted to political prisoners in Siberia has been rejected.

MURAVIEFF TO SAIL JULY 26.

ROME, July 10.—Muravieff, who will act as peace plenipotentiary for Russia, at Washington, will, it is learned in official circles, sail for the United States July 26 from Cherbourg, on board the North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm Der Grosse. Mr. Muravieff, who is Russian ambassador to Italy, is at St. Petersburg.

INSTRUCTORS AT PORTLAND.

Notable Gathering of Public Educators at Portland.
PORTLAND, Me., July 10.—Instructors, superintendents and college presidents from all sections of the United States, New Brunswick and Canada are assembling here today for the opening session of the American Institute of Instruction, which will be held tonight. Arrivals during the forenoon brought the attendance up to more than 300, and it was expected that the record would exceed 1,000 by night. The institute officers and delegates will be welcomed to the city by Mayor James P. Baxter.

CALEB POWERS' CASE.

Continued at Georgetown Pending Federal Court Action.
GEORGETOWN, Ky., July 10.—The case of the commonwealth against former Secretary of State Caleb Powers, charged with complicity in the murder of William Goebel, was continued today in the circuit court here pending action by the federal courts.

As soon as court convened Judge Stout called up the Powers case. District Attorney Franklin said that Federal Judge Cochran had assumed jurisdiction of the case and that the state had appealed to the supreme court of the United States.

The district attorney moved that the case be continued. Judge Stout granted the motion and court adjourned. The prisoner was left in custody of the Scott county jailer.

Dairymen at Portland.

PORTLAND, Ore., July 10.—The National Association of Dairy and Food Departments convened at the Lewis and Clark exposition today. The program for the week includes addresses and papers on almost every phase of the subjects coming under the jurisdiction of the departments of the various states.

THE KEEP

Still Pursuing Its Policy of Secrecy.

CHANCE FOR A "SNEAK"

HE CAN FREE HIMSELF OF HIS VENOM AND SPITE.

Foremen Who Were Called or Recalled as Witnesses—Exhibits of Tabular Work by Both Machines.

The Keep commission that is engaged in investigating the scandal at the government printing office growing out of the purchase by the public printer of seventy-two Lanston typewriting machines in session this morning behind closed doors, with the ever faithful watchmen stationed on the outside. The spectacle presented behind the guarded doors was one that is seldom witnessed in this country. There were interested in the investigation and subject to have their good names more or less tarnished by the result of the secret taking of testimony, two corporations and scores of officials in the government who have had something to do with the purchase and operation of the typesetting machines.

The corporations were represented by distinguished attorneys and their respective officers. These attorneys hear all that is said, and are vigilant in offering objections to any class of testimony and in taking notes of portions of the testimony they wish to have rebutted by other witnesses. They are at liberty to call other witnesses and to do anything they see fit for the protection of their clients, the corporations.

Men Have No Representation.

On the other hand, the men whose official conduct is being examined and who are liable to dismissal and disgrace are without representation of any kind. These men do not even know that they are under any accusation except as some member of the commission may in his questions or statement divulge that fact. So far as the method being pursued by the commission is concerned the accused man may never know that he had been accused at all.

The system pursued at the government printing office may seem a bit strange as the status of employees of the office is concerned, similar to that by which Mr. Theodore H. Price, a well-known "king of the cotton speculators," has been condemned and by a report of the secret service, without knowing that he was even under suspicion. He was practically indicted, tried and condemned before the entire country without receiving information that he was suspected or given an opportunity to make any statement in his defense.

In the same way any employee of the government printing office may see a day, by a report of the commission. So far as the system is concerned, such a result is entirely possible, under the present conditions. It is possible that the members of the commission may rise superior to their system, and by vigilance see that no man is not menaced and convicted without a proper hearing. The credit of such a result would not redound to the system, but to the men enforcing it.

The fact that every man in the government printing office understands that he is the subject of automatic surveillance without any guarantee of fair play is a very different thing from the feeling that exists in the privacy.

The Chance for the Sneak.

The situation was today made plain by a foreman there:

"If there is a sneak in this office," he said, "this opportunity is great today. Any man here may easily get before the commission and free himself of his venomous envy or spite."

The principles on which the commission is proceeding favor the protection of such a man. He may go before the commission and suggest that he is not responsible for his testimony will never be quoted to his own injury. He can malign the character of any man here and feel no danger of retribution.

There would be no possibility of such a condition were the investigation held with open doors. The suggestion that the men accused for whatever he says to another man's injury. The men accused would be able to know from day to day whether their good name had been attacked and they would be able to defend themselves.

Leading members of the typographical union feel keenly the manner in which the members of the commission are at a loss for a way in which to do themselves, the responsible methods of the secret service being used in their trial, which involves the good names of so many of their fellow workers. The investigation would fall upon them by any general scandal that involves their members, and they are anxious to have the investigation now being made as full and complete as possible. They want no guilty man to escape, but they believe that they are entitled to fair trials.

Air of Mystery Resumed.

The air of mystery was resumed in the government printing office today and even the bob-tailed office cat was imbued with the spirit of secrecy and avoided contact with suspicious visitors. The Keep commission resumed its sessions this morning and not an employee of the big building but felt the presence of the inquisitors.

So tight is the seal of secrecy on the lips of the printers, pressmen, bookbinders and others that newspaper men could not draw them into conversation today on such a commonplace topic as the hot weather.

A Star reporter, addressing one of the officials, an affirmative nod of the head was his reply.

"While the Keep commission is here," said another in a stage whisper, "we cannot talk."

"But after they have gone?"
"Well," and a smile was his answer to the query.

A printer who is not on duty today said the roofs of the houses on G street immediately opposite the inquisitorial chamber was the only space in sight that was guarded. He suggested that a telegraphist, armed with a good pair of binoculars, might station himself on one of those roofs and possibly by some system of wireless mind telegraphy read the testimony of the witnesses by the motions of their lips and the expressions of their faces.

"You can't do that," remarked another printer; "for they've already drawn the blinds."

An Emphatic "No."
Before the supposed investigation began this morning Chairman Keep was